

WHOLE NO. 9480.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT REBEL MOVEMENTS.

The Rebel Rager Marching Into Kentucky.

His Army Fifteen Thousand Strong.

HOW TO OPPOSE HIM.

Our Knoxville Correspondence.

Information has been received at headquarters here from different reliable sources tending to show that an important movement has been made by the enemy in the direction of the Tennessee river, and which has already resulted in a preliminary encounter in East Tennessee.

The enemy until lately have held with tenacity the eastern bank of the Tennessee as far north as the Jasper and Winchester road. A few days since they quietly withdrew to the southern side of the Tennessee, yielding General Crittenden undisputed sway between Battle Creek and the Sequatchie river. Why this movement was made on the part of the rebels is not yet definitely known; but it is supposed it had some connection with movements from Knoxville, although the enemy there have been in force about that point. It is believed that the rebels have established a base of operations on the Tennessee, and that they are planning to move on to Knoxville.

At the same time it is reported by Lieutenant Colonel Miller, of the Fourth Ohio cavalry, at Woodville, that a force of four thousand rebels has appeared at Bowling Ford, near Guntersville, and is engaged in guarding the ford at that point. It is stated that two guns have been mounted commanding this ford, and that the rebels are being built which will render the rebels at that point difficult of future displacement. To the latter point General Crittenden has directed his attention, and he has ordered a detachment of his army to move on to Bowling Ford.

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INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

Mosquito Naval Expedition.

Capture of Rebel Works at Christi Bayou.

Capture of Contraband Vessels and Cotton.

REBEL GUNBOATS IN CORPUS CHRISTI BAY.

PROSPECT OF A FIGHT.

Our Naval Correspondence.

UNITED STATES BARK ARTHUR, ARANAS, TEXAS, JULY 26, 1862.

Since writing you last we have had some stirring times. At New Orleans the Commodore turned over to us the yacht *Corypheus*, a fast sailing craft of ninety tons, upon which we placed our thirty-pounder Parrot rifle gun and a twelve pounder rifled howitzer. General Butler kindly supplied us with a lugger, which we have named in honor of the donor, and a twenty-four pounder howitzer, and with the yacht and lugger, with officers and crew, we entered Aransas Bay on the 7th of July—the expedition in charge of Capt. J. W. Kittredge, commander of the *Arthur*.

The force at the battery at Corpus Christi Bay abandoned the works, having previously removed their guns, and on the 8th inst. Captain Kittredge landed and took possession with his own hands raised the glorious Stars and Stripes upon the fortification, and says the old flag of the Union still continues to wave over this portion of Texas; in fact he planted the United States flag on St. Joseph Island in February last, and also on the dome of the lighthouse on Harbor Island (Aransas Pass) at the same time.

On the 8th we captured fifty-two bales of cotton in a flat at Lamar (about nine miles up Aransas Bay), where it was awaiting shipment on a schooner undergoing some repairs, preparatory to running the blockade. The same day captured the schooner *Reindeer*, with forty-five bales of cotton, on the way to Corpus Christi, to fill a Confederate revenue government contract, as the bills of lading represent.

While the *Arthur* has been absent of New Orleans for repairs the enemy have been busy and several gunboats have been sent to the bay. They are now in the bay, and are waiting for the *Arthur* to return. They are now in the bay, and are waiting for the *Arthur* to return.

The *Arthur* has been very active upon this station, having given the enemy a great deal of annoyance and entirely intercepted their inland navigation. This inside navigation is the only outlet (except across the country, over miserable roads, with wagons) by which the rebels can receive the goods smuggled, via the Rio Grande, to Matamoros, Mexico—these goods are distributed through Brownsville, Texas, from whence they are distributed to Corpus Christi and San Antonio. You will remember, in account of our driving the cavalry, lately through St. Joseph Island, with twenty-two men and I believe I have written you numerous accounts of our many forays and night attacks upon the enemy inside, with our boats, and of the shelling the rebel troops out of Aransas on the double quick. As one of the old women said at Lamar the other day, "if we only had such men as your captain and his men, we never would have got inside Aransas Bay."

The cotton is now on board the *Arthur*, with several prisoners, whose names and appearance will be forwarded to you with a cotton bale. They are all barbed wire, some are per pair; common pants, worth \$2, are \$3; calico, \$1 per yard, and the staple commodity, whiskey, \$10 per gallon. These men say they cannot get enough of these things even at these prices. Everybody who can has gone into the interior. They are truly reaping the fruits of secession.

Should we have a chance to engage the enemy's gunboats, I will give you an account of the affair; but as they have sunk two flats in Corpus Christi Bay to prevent our getting into Corpus Christi Bay with the yacht, it will depend upon their disposition as to whether we have the opportunity. As the vessels are very light draught, and can come through the bay if they choose, while the yacht draws too much water to go through, without removing the obstruction. It is also impossible for a vessel drawing two and a half or three feet to go up to Matamoros Bay, inside. These bayou are all very narrow and difficult, and it is only by having perseverance that Capt. Kittredge has done so well thus far.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The condition of affairs in Maryland is not satisfactory to loyal Union men. It is well known that the rebels there are thoroughly organized in every county in the State, and there is reason to believe they are fully prepared with arms, and with an opportunity to raise the black flag of rebellion. The military authorities are strongly urged to require the disarming immediately of all who will not take the oath of allegiance.

Efforts to extend the time for mustering in volunteers—THE REASONS THEREFOR, ETC. There have been numerous applications at the War Department to day for an extension of the time fixed for mustering in volunteers. In some cases where regiments are nearly full, and there are strong assurances of being able to fill them with volunteers in a few days, extensions have been granted, generally until September 1, and in a few instances for a few days later. The question of extending the time for mustering is becoming one of vast political importance, in view of the effect upon the approaching Congressional elections. It is alleged that in many States the efforts of the radicals to prevent the war for the Union into one for abolition have induced nearly all the democrats to hold back from volunteering under the recent call, and fears are entertained that the delay of the draft, under existing circumstances, will imperil the elections of republicans in many closely contested districts. This is said to be the case to an alarming extent in Pennsylvania and in a good many Western districts. For this reason the military authorities are strongly urged to insist upon the prompt mustering of volunteers.

DR. BROWN'S ADDRESS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS. Dr. Brown was surrounded to-night at William's Hotel. An immense audience was assembled to hear the speech on public affairs as no noted an observer and hearer. It was emphatically a war speech. He is in favor of the most vigorous measures possible for carrying on the war; but the gist of his remarks was a strong plea for a proclamation for immediate and universal emancipation. He declared being an abolitionist and asserting that while the blacks of the South are in favor of emancipation, the same also holds true for the whites. He said we should work with all our might, but it is also necessary, not only for the support of the army in the field, but for the public welfare and safety, that a sufficient number of laborers should be left at home to carry on our industrial operations. In this respect the South has an advantage; for while the whole of her white population capable of bearing arms are in the field, battling against the federal forces, four millions of sturdy laborers are left at home to engage in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. He insists that a proclamation of emancipation to this four millions of white men in the South, should be issued without delay. He believes this would be a fatal blow to the rebellion. He says the President's policy so far, but he believes that now is the time for him to do more and he is willing to do towards freeing the slaves in the South.

The speech was heard attentively by the crowd, and was loudly cheered at the conclusion.

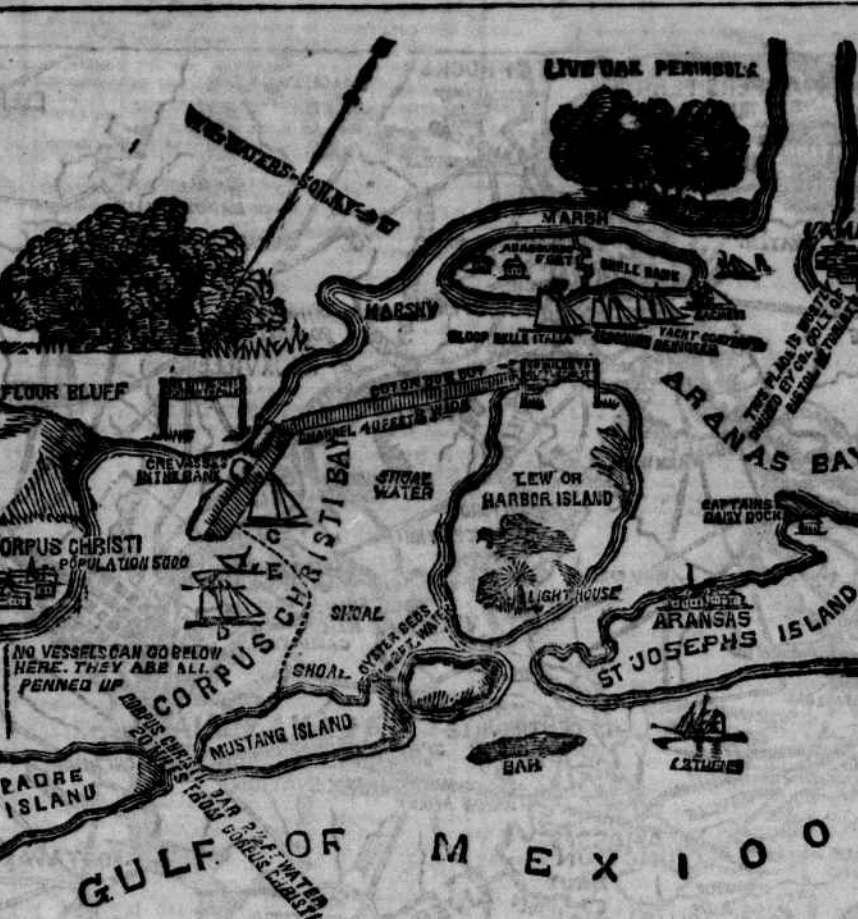
TRADERS' STAMPS UNDER THE TAX LAW. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has announced that he will issue stamps for the purpose of collecting the tax on the sale of goods.

THE NEW YORK SEVENTY-FIVE ENLISTED FOR TWO WEEKS LONGER. The time of service of the Seventy-fifth New York Militia expires on Thursday, and transportation for their return home was provided for today, but they have accepted the request of the Secretary of War to remain in service for two weeks longer.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN RECEIVED HERE—CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JULY 21, 1862. Sir—It is my melancholy duty to announce to the death of the late Dr. Charles Clarence Howell, of Hartford, Connecticut, who was engaged in Mr. Pettibone's expedition in search of the late war steamer, the *Albatross*. The particulars yet known of the death and event are contained in a letter from Mr. Pettibone, of a copy of which, herewith enclosed, marked A, I am indebted to Mr. Coggeshall, the British Agent and Consul General for Egypt.

The necessary steps have been taken to secure the property which the deceased may have left, and when obtained it will be held by the Consulate General, subject to the demand of his heirs. Any further information which may be required will be at once communicated to his friends and relatives; but as the point where his death occurred is at a great distance, and the means of communication are so slow, it is not probable that more than is now furnished can be expected at present.

THE MOSQUITO NAVAL EXPEDITION TO ARANAS BAY, TEXAS, JULY 8.



EXPLANATIONS.
A—Where Captain Kittredge was fired upon, Sunday, July 6.
B—This channel is a canal, and the banks are thrown up to lay railroad track on. This place was to have been the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad, and the out was dug by the company.
C—Sloop *Belle Italia*.
D—The rebel gunboat (cottoner) in engagement of the 8th of July.
E—Two lighters, filled with stones, sunk in the channel, to be removed by the federal sailors to facilitate further operations towards Corpus Christi.

ed the following regulations in regard to individual stamps for proprietary articles enumerated in schedule C of the Excise law.
First—Every proprietor can furnish a design for a stamp, which, if approved, will be engraved by the government, and the cost of the proprietor.
Second—In such cases the proprietor will be entitled to the discount specified in the 1024 section of the Excise law.

Third—If the design do not exceed the superficial area of sixteen-sixteenths of an inch, for the denomination of one and two cent stamps, or sixty-sixty-fourths of an inch for the denomination of three-four cent stamps, then being the size established by the office for the above specified denominations, there will be no additional charge to purchasers. If, however, the proprietors desire to increase the size of the stamps for the denominations above mentioned, then additional charge will be made for the cost of additional paper and printing. This additional charge will be ten cents per thousand for stamps of three and one-eighth inches superficial area, and a proportionate sum for intermediate sizes.

Fourth—Every stamp must be rectangular in form.
Fifth—All dies and plates will be retained by, and under the exclusive control of, the government.
Sixth—The general stamp must be cancelled, by writing thereon the initials of the proprietor or the stamped article, and the date of cancellation, which the private stamp must be so affixed on the package that on opening the same the stamp shall be effectually destroyed.

The Commissioner will be prepared to issue stamps by the 1st of September for the articles known as "proprietary articles," specified in schedule C of the Excise law. The manufacturers of such articles will be required to use this general stamp until they severally furnish a design for individual use. Orders for such stamps may be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which will be filled as soon as the stamps are ready for delivery.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX BILL. The following appointments have been made under the Internal Revenue law for Minnesota—First District—Collector, John A. Hall, of Mankato; Assessor, George W. Baker, of Rochester. Second District—Col. Thomas G. Jones, of Ayer, Collector; H. G. O. Morrison, of Pinebush, Assessor.

COLONIZATION OF THE BLACKS. Numerous applications have already been made to Senator Pomeroy for passage to Central America by free colored persons, who are anxious to be among the first to enjoy the benefits of the proposed colonization.

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Dr. Brown arrived in Egypt in the early part of last week, and on the 20th he was killed by a bullet from the Nile, which was understood, as he was in the line of duty. He was a man of much intelligence and of high character, and his death is a great loss to the cause of the Union. His death was a result of the expedition in search of the late war steamer, the *Albatross*.

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IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

REBEL ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON. THEIR REPULSE WITH SERIOUS LOSSES. Fort Donelson was attacked yesterday by Woodward and Johnson's bands of rebels, but they were repulsed with heavy loss. Colonel Lowe, of the Fifth Iowa cavalry, who arrived with reinforcements after the rebels were driven off, started with four companies this morning in pursuit of them, and came up with the enemy seven miles from here, on the road to Clarksville. He was strongly posted, with men in ambush. After half an hour's fighting the enemy retreated, leaving their cannon. The federal loss was two killed and eighteen wounded. Colonel Lowe's forces not being sufficient to continue the pursuit, returned.

CINCINNATI, August 26, 1862. A special despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from the chaplain of the Seventy-first Ohio regiment, dated Fort Donelson, 25th inst., says that the rebels under Col. Woodward, the same who took Clarksville, made an attack on the fort, and were repulsed with the loss of thirty killed and wounded.

Col. Woodward's horse was killed under him, and his saddle and pistols were taken from him. The rebels sent a flag of truce previous to the attack, and demanded a surrender. The question was put to the officers, and every man voted "No."

The force of the rebels consisted of four hundred and fifty infantry, three hundred and thirty-five cavalry and two field pieces.

There is no occasion for alarm about General Morgan's position. A courier has arrived who reports that there are no fear of starvation among his forces. The rebels have 15,000 men in front of him and 20,000 in his rear, commanded by Generals Bragg, Floyd and Kirby Smith.

General M. Clay left today with his brigade. General Hunt has returned General Law, Wallace, who will take the field.

Col. Chas. Anderson, of the Twenty-third Ohio, has been appointed commander of this post.

The negro lighters, raised to repair the several railroads, leave to-morrow.

General James R. Jackson, late Congressman from the Second District of Kentucky, will take the field immediately.

An arrival from the mountains gives more cheering news. General Morgan has repulsed a large force of rebels on the other side of the Cumberland Gap, and has provisions and forage enough to last him thirty days. He is in no danger.

Col. Garrard has had several skirmishes with the enemy, repulsing them every time.

MOVEMENTS OF BRICKBROCK—ENROLLMENT OF NON-RESIDENTS ORIGINALLY FROM OHIO. Cincinnati, August 26, 1862. Brickbrock is reported to be moving his entire army to Sandusky. His cavalry are moving Northern Mississippi, impressing every man under fifty years of age.

Gen. Grant has ordered non-residents here to be enrolled, and in case of a draft in their respective States an appropriate draft will be made among them. Persons thus drawn will be assigned to regiments in their own States.

REBELS ROUTED IN MISSOURI. GREENVILLE, MO., August 26, 1862. Major Leppert, of the Thirtieth Illinois cavalry, with two hundred men, met a body of rebels three hundred and fifty strong yesterday, between Bloomfield and Cape Girardeau, and after a fierce engagement routed them.

Thirty were killed, fifty wounded, and sixteen taken prisoner. A number of horses, several wagons, a quantity of arms, ammunition and their camp equipage were taken. The rebels scattered in utter confusion through the woods, and it is not probable they will again join together.

Parties of national troops, thoroughly equipped for guerrilla chasing, are after other rebel bands.

General Hunt has probably seen this engaged Coffey's forces, planning the latter gained sufficient courage to stop running after forming a junction with Rains' forces at Greenfield.

Since the battle at Lone Jack, General Hunt, with a formidable force, has been pursuing the combined rebel band under Coffey and Quantrill. It was expected that they would form a junction with Rains at Greenfield and offer him battle. All hoped such would be the case, for General Hunt had sufficient force to dispel any feelings of alarm as to the result being other than a victory for the national arms.

The guerrillas were mostly foreigners, there being but three or four Virginians among them, the balance being Irish, English, French, German, Spanish, and on Mexico. This morning some fifteen Confederate rebel prisoners from Girborne Hospital were sent to the old Capitol.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS. Captain L. C. Kiser, of the Provost Guard of General Banker army corps, arrived here this morning, having in charge twenty-nine rebel prisoners, who were captured at the battle of Slaughter Mountain. Captain Kiser reported that the prisoners were mostly foreigners, there being but three or four Virginians among them, the balance being Irish, English, French, German, Spanish, and on Mexico.

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